

able that de Gerlache's portrait is not given in the admirable series showing the officers and scientific staff before and after their experiences.

The preliminaries of the expedition when one might almost think time was wasted in Tierra del Fuego, are described in considerable detail; but the interest of the reader will be mainly attracted by the description of the first winter night (a night of seventy days) ever lived through by human beings in the Antarctic regions. It is described with a restrained realism that suggests many thoughts. We do not admire the author's style in such a passage as—"Even the sailors cannot resist the temptation to stand still and drink, with awe-inspiring amazement, the strange wine of action which hangs over the mysterious whiteness of the new world of ice"; but when he comes to deal with the details of every-day monotony in the narrow limits of the lonely ship, the narrative acquires an intensity of interest which the simplest and most correct expression could hardly increase. The efforts of the scientific staff to carry on observations in most unfavourable conditions deserve the greatest praise.

Dr. Cook attributes the terrible depression of spirits and the circulatory troubles which affected every one on board the *Belgica* to the absence of sunlight and the monotony of the food. He never mentions scurvy; but the symptoms described read not unlike the incipient stages of that disease. With regard to food, he raises a strong protest against essences and "artificial" foods of every kind. However nourishing these may be, their softness and want of flavour excite repulsion. Something with a taste, and tough enough for the teeth to have some work, was what the officers of the *Belgica* sighed for. Of all the foods on board, the Norwegian *Fiskeballar*, or "Fiskabolla," as it is written, were the objects of the heartiest detestation. Either the supply must have been of inferior quality or the abundance produced disgust, for only a few weeks ago we heard a person of intelligence declare spontaneously, on first tasting this delicacy, that with a supply of fiskeballar he could face a polar winter with equanimity. Sugar and milk ran short, and their loss was very severely felt. The experience of the *Belgica* should be very carefully considered by those responsible for victualling the new Antarctic expeditions, and compared with that of the *Fram*. Dr. Cook, by the way, throws doubt on the perfect health and general serenity of Dr. Nansen's expedition; but it appears possible that with a small company of one nationality, personally selected by the leader, and living together, the chance of harmony is greater than with a larger number divided into cabin and fore-castle, composed of five nationalities, and speaking as many languages.

Both the books which we have brought together in this review are good, splendidly illustrated, and full of interest; but each would have been better of careful revision. Dr. Cook is unhappy with his proper names; we note *Grand* (for *Gand*), *Recluse* (for *Reclus*), *Bismark*, *Monacho*, *Bellany* (for *Balleny*), *Jessup* (for *Jesup*), and there is also carbon diolide, all of which are wrong. In both works the comparison of temperatures on the centigrade and Fahrenheit scales is sometimes at fault, and in one between the hours of 4 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday several gentlemen succeeded in obtaining thirty-six hours of continuous sleep.

HUGH ROBERT MILL.

NOTES.

LORD KELVIN proposes to give a valedictory address to the London Mathematical Society on November 8. The subject will be "The Transmission of Force through a Solid."

THINGS scientific are beginning to move in Egypt a little. A notice has been published in the official journal that on and after September 1 universal time will be adopted in Egypt,

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and the noonday signal given at mean noon of the 30th Meridian East of Greenwich, *i.e.* East European time. The Ports and Lights Administration have also notified that the time balls at Alexandria and Port Said will on and after October 1 be dropped according to the same time, and not local time as heretofore. At present these time balls are dropped by local arrangements, but before the end of the year the midday signal ball at each place will be dropped automatically by electric signal from Abbassia Observatory. Regarding meteorology, there are now eight stations between Alexandria and Khartum forwarding daily telegraphic weather reports, and these will be increased shortly. Abbassia has now a complete self-registering equipment, and hourly observations for 1900 will be published.

MR. J. S. BUDGETT, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who, it will be remembered, accompanied Mr. Graham Kerr on his journey in search of *Lepidosiren*, and who last year spent several months investigating the zoology of the Gambia region, has just returned to England from a second expedition to that river. Mr. Budgett's main object was to obtain material for studying the development of the Crossopterygian fish *Polypterus*. In his first expedition he obtained eggs and larvæ which were said to be those of this fish, but which, as it turned out, belonged apparently to a Teleost. Mr. Budgett has in his recent expedition failed to obtain the *Polypterus* material, but he is to a certain extent compensated for this by having obtained a mass of other embryological material which appears to be of great interest. Amongst this is a practically complete series of eggs and larvæ of the Dipnoan *Protopterus* whose developmental history had hitherto remained quite unknown. It is an interesting fact that the developmental stages of all three surviving members of the important group Dipnoi—*Ceratodus*, *Lepidosiren* and *Protopterus*, belonging to Queensland, South America and Africa respectively—owe their discovery and first observation to workers of the Cambridge school of Zoology.

At the meeting of the Röntgen Society on November 1, Dr. J. B. Macintyre will deliver his presidential address.

LIEUT. C. LECOINTE, who was second in command of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition, has been appointed director of the astronomical work at Brussels Observatory, in succession to M. Lagrange, retired.

A REUTER correspondent at Friedrichshafen describes another ascent made with Count Zeppelin's air-ship on October 17. The balloon remained for three-quarters of an hour at an elevation of 600 metres, and, after carrying out a number of successful steering manoeuvres, alighted safely on the lake shortly before 6 o'clock, half a mile from Manzell. Herr Eugen Wolf, who took part in the ascent, has given the following account of his experience:—"The trial lasted an hour and twenty minutes. The start upwards was first-rate. The air-ship moved at an almost unvaried height of 300 metres and went against the wind. All the steering tests proved the efficacy of the new gear, and the air-ship satisfactorily answered the movements of the steering apparatus. The horizontal stability of the vessel was wonderful. Any list was easily counteracted by shifting the sliding weight. The speed of the air-ship was such that, when going against the wind, it outstripped the motor boats on the lake. In still air its own speed was at least eight metres per second. We descended at full speed in the direction of the air-ship's shed rather faster than we expected, owing to an as yet unexplained escape of the whole of the gas in one of the balloons in the forward part of the ship. No damage of any importance was sustained in the descent. The King and Queen of Württemberg and Princess Maria Theresa of Bavaria watched the trial on private steamers."

SIR HENRY DYKE ACLAND, whose death we recorded last week will probably be remembered more on account of the influence he exerted on behalf of scientific education at Oxford than for his contributions to natural knowledge. He was born in 1815, and graduated in medicine in the University of Oxford in 1846, having previously been appointed Lee's Reader in Anatomy. He became Radcliffe Librarian in 1851, and Regius Professor of Medicine in 1857, which post he held until the year 1894. He was a member of the General Medical Council from 1854 to 1874, and president in the years 1874-1887, when Sir Richard Quain succeeded him. Referring to his work on the Council, the *Lancet* says it was invaluable, and as he was likewise a member of the Medical Education Committee of the Hebdomadal Council of the University of Oxford, his influence on the scope and direction of the course of studies of a medical student was very great indeed, and was invariably directed towards the enlargement of the scope of scientific training. Not only did he use his influence for the good of the medical profession in his own country, but he extended his interests to foreign countries, and in 1879 sent an eloquent and encouraging letter to the authorities of the Johns Hopkins University, urging his readers to higher things and to the raising of the standard of medical education. He always placed the greatest stress upon general culture as a necessary qualification for the successful medical man, and being himself of very wide interests and a man of science, displayed an excellent example of a scientific and scholarly physician. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the Commission to inquire into the sanitary laws of England and Wales, and did valuable work in connection with it. He was the author of several works on medical and scientific subjects, including an important memoir on the visitation of cholera in Oxford in 1854, and another on village health and village life written in 1884 for the International Health Exhibition.

A LITTLE more than a year ago the attention of the Council of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society was directed to the fact that Dalton's tomb in Ardwick cemetery, Manchester, was in a very bad condition, owing to neglect. A committee was appointed to take steps to put the monument in a thorough state of repair, and there was no difficulty in obtaining subscriptions for this purpose. A full-page illustration of the tomb in its restored condition appears in the latest number of the *Memoirs and Proceedings* of the Society.

REFERRING to the age of the big trees of California, Prof. C. E. Bessey records in *Science* that he once counted with much care the rings of growth of the tree of which the stump constitutes the floor of the so-called dancing pavilion. This count was made from circumference to centre, and every ring in all that distance was counted, no estimates or guesses being made. The result was that 1147 rings were counted, and accordingly it is safe to say that this tree, which was fully 24 or 25 feet in diameter, and considerably more than 300 feet in height, acquired these dimensions in eleven hundred and forty-seven years. Prof. Bessey doubts whether any of the existing trees approach the age of two thousand years.

A DESCRIPTION of the condition of gases, materials and food in a mine which had been tightly closed for fifteen months was given by Mr. F. G. Meacham at the recent meeting of the Institution of Mining Engineers. When the mine was reopened, the air was analysed and was found to consist of 84 per cent. of nitrogen, 12 per cent. of fire-damp, and 4 per cent. of carbon dioxide. The gases were greatly compressed, and it is estimated that about 1,500,000 cubic feet escaped from the first bore hole in twenty-four hours. When the mine was entered, it was found that the gases had had no deleterious effect upon the food, or the materials left in the mine; in fact, everything left in the mine was found practically undamaged. Bread had become as dry as

biscuit, cooked bacon was as fresh as when left, and water in the horses' tubs had not evaporated, although surrounded by perfectly dry coal-dust. Previous to the fire, oatmeal was supplied to men working in hot places to mix with their drinking-water, and this was found to be as sweet as when sent down the pit. The rails and ropes were not rusted. Men's clothing was dry, and in practically the same condition as when left. In the stables, the chaff was unimpaired, and the horses readily ate it. The timber in the pit did not seem to have undergone any change whatever. In the three months that had elapsed since the reopening of the mine, greater decay had taken place than during the fifteen months that the pit was closed.

MALARIA is not the only disease which is propagated by mosquitoes. In the *Atti dei Lincei*, ix. 5, Prof. Grassi and G. Noè describe observations on the transmission of the filariæ of the blood by mosquito bites. The same species, *Anopheles claviger*, which is mainly responsible for the dissemination of malaria, also plays the part of host to *Filaria immitis*. The present investigation deals with the mode of exit adopted by the filariæ in passing from the mosquito to the punctured animal, and it would appear that the parasites make their escape by means of a rupture in the integument of the labium. In the succeeding part of the same journal, Prof. Grassi describes experiments carried out by a committee with the assistance both of the Italian Government and of the Mediterranean Railway Company, with a view to the prevention and cure of malaria in infected districts. The experiments were carried out in the plains about Pæstum, which have long been known as a hot-bed of malaria ("malaricissima" is the epithet Grassi applies to the region), and fell into two categories, namely, cure of the disease by the use of quinine, and protection from the bites of *Anopheles claviger* by the use of wire gauze as a covering for windows, doors and even chimneys of houses, the inhabitants of which were required to remain indoors from before sunset till after sunrise, or to go about covered with veils at night. By thus preventing mosquito bites, it was found that the malarial regions could be safely inhabited even at the season when the fever was at its height, and under such conditions the district might be made as healthy as any part of Italy.

IN opening the recent International Aeronautical Congress at the Meudon Observatory, the president, M. Janssen, rapidly and very eloquently reviewed the most important points of the progress made since the meeting of the last congress held at Paris in 1889. During the interval, progress has been considerable in all directions, and new and important questions have been dealt with. The military authorities of several of the European countries have rendered much assistance in allowing their balloons and requisite appliances to be used in scientific investigations. In Germany alone no less than seventy-five ascents have been made during the last five years, the results of which have recently been discussed in a valuable work by MM. Assmann and Berson. Since the last congress in 1889, M. Le Monnier's idea of employing unmanned balloons has been realised; the success of these ascents and the results obtained by their means, notably in the investigations of MM. Violle and Cailletet, have given rise to the creation of the International Aeronautical Committee, which recently met in Paris under the presidency of Dr. Hergesell. M. Janssen also referred to the important results obtained from kite observations, especially by Mr. Rotch and M. L. Teisserenc de Bort. At the Berlin Meteorological Office a new service has been established for experiments, both with kites and balloons. The use of balloons for astronomical observations was also discussed, and recommended for observing the Leonid showers in November next. This method was successfully used under M. Janssen's directions by M. Hausky, in 1898, and was adopted by other countries in the following year.

THE U.S. pilot chart of the North Atlantic Ocean for October shows the track of the Galveston hurricane. The storm was first noted to the east of Martinique on August 30. Next morning its centre passed slightly to the northward of Antigua, where the barometer fell to 29.84 inches; it traversed the southern portion of Haiti on September 1, and reached the southern part of Cuba on the 3rd. The barometric depression, which had been quite shallow, began to deepen over western Cuba, where the barometer read 29.79 inches on September 5. To the west of southern Florida the storm increased rapidly in area and strength, a reading of 28.10 inches and gales of hurricane force being noted on September 7 in lat. $26^{\circ} 40'$ N., long. 90° W. The storm-centre passed slightly southward of Galveston on September 8. The destruction of life and property at and near this city was unprecedented in the history of West India hurricanes. The strength of the storm decreased rapidly to the northward of Galveston, again increasing in the region of the Great Lakes, Newfoundland and the Grand Banks, where it attained great violence, force 12 being frequently reported. The storm moved to the north of the 60th parallel in about 20° W. on September 16. The recurving so far westward, long. 98° , is quite unusual. Before recurvature, the storm moved in a W.N.W. direction, and after recurving it took an E.N.E. course, its progressive movement increasing greatly in velocity.

NATURALISTS will read with much interest a paper by Mr. R. Hall in the October number of the *Zoologist*, describing his experiences among the elephant seals of Kerguelen Island. The visit took place during the winter of 1897-98, when Mr. Hall found these huge animals in great numbers. He believes that they arrive in August on the island, whence, after breeding, they depart in February or March. A large male may measure as much as $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and the weight of many of the animals is estimated at between two and six tons. The finest herd seen included a couple of dozen males averaging about 19 feet in length. In disposition these seals are sluggish and peaceful, although when attacked many of them will show fight. On several days from sixty to seventy were killed, but forty *per diem* was considered a good average. It is to be hoped that steps will be taken by Government to prevent the extermination of these remarkable seals. Mr. Hall gives a characteristic photograph of a group on shore. In the same journal, Mr. E. Selous brings to a close his diary of the habits of the thicknee, or great plover (*Edicnemus crepitans*), in the course of which he notices that these birds indulge in dances comparable to those so graphically described by Mr. W. H. Hudson in the case of an Argentine plover.

THE latest issue (vol. xiii. pt. 2), of the *Journal* of the College of Science at Tokyo, contains a coloured plate and description of a gigantic and gorgeously coloured medusiform hydroid recently captured in deep water off Misaki. It is identified by its describer, Mr. Miyajima, with a form obtained in Japanese waters during the *Challenger* expedition, and named by Prof. Allman *Monocaulis imperator*, the generic title being now changed to *Branchioceranthus*. There are, however, certain differences from the type-specimen of the latter, and other examples are much needed in order to determine the value of these variations.

THE Yorkshire College, Leeds, together with the conjoint Agricultural Council of the East and West Ridings, have just published a pamphlet on sheep-breeding experiments in the county, forming No. 13 of their series. It is a common custom in Yorkshire to cross ordinary ewes with pedigree rams of other breeds; and the object of the experiments has been to ascertain whether such crosses are profitable, and which are the best. The results are tabulated in the pamphlet.

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THE October number of the *Biologisches Centralblatt* includes a paper by Herr Stempel on the formation and growth of the shells of molluscs; and another, by Herr Wesenberg-Lund, on the relation between the fresh-water plankton and the specific gravity of the water in which it occurs.

WE have received from the Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, a fasciculus of the "Illustrations of the Zoology of the R.I.M.S. *Investigator*," containing the plates to Fishes (Part vii.) and Crustacea (Part viii.), and also the index to Part i. (1892-1900).

THE U.S. Department of Agriculture, in *Bulletin* No. 24, has just issued a list of works on North American entomology, compiled by Mr. N. Banks. With the exception of a few dealing with the general subjects, the various memoirs are catalogued under the headings of the different groups to which they refer.

WE have received from Prof. Jamshedje Edalji a paper on "Reciprocally related figures and the principle of continuity," which is remarkable as a collection of exercises in polar reciprocation. It contains reciprocal theorems corresponding to the properties of the circle contained in Euclid's Third Book, as also to many of the exercises in Todhunter's Euclid.

IN the *Berichte der naturforschenden Gesellschaft* (Freiburg i. Br), Dr. Otto Berg discusses the significance of cathodic rays in connection with the mechanism of discharge. In connection with the heating effects produced when cathodic rays fall on a solid body, experiments with a thermo-element show that (1) for given potential the heat produced is proportional to the quantity of electricity carried over; (2) the ratio of the quantities of heat and electricity decreases as the potential increases. The same journal also contains a paper by Dr. F. Himstedt on observations with Becquerel and Röntgen rays. Dr. Himstedt has observed no action of radium on a coherer, but has found a noticeable reduction of resistance of a selenium cell due to these rays. A similar diminution of resistance amounting to as much as 50 per cent. is produced when Röntgen rays fall on a selenium cell, and this effect might be conveniently used to measure the intensity of Röntgen rays. The same action is also produced by ultra-violet, but not, according to Dr. Himstedt's experience, by ultra-red light.

THE *American Naturalist* states that the discontinuance of the Italian scientific journal *Erythea* has been immediately followed by the reappearance of *Zoe*, a journal of very much the same scope, after a suspension of several years.

AN interesting report is printed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology) by Mr. Hermann von Schrenk, on two diseases of the red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), caused by the attacks of two parasitic fungi, *Polyporus juniperinus* and *P. corneus*, the former new to science. The paper is copiously illustrated by seven plates.

PROF. F. PÉCHOUTRE, of the Lycée Buffon, Paris, contributes to the *Revue générale des Sciences* (for September 30) a very interesting epitome of recent researches in vegetable cytology and the process of impregnation in flowering plants. A very useful summary is given of all the most important papers—and they have been very numerous—published on the Continent, in England, in Japan, and in America, during the last three years, under the following heads:—Centrosomes and blepharoplasts; Chromatic Reduction; Centrosomes and kinetic centres; the influence of organic substances on the action of nitrifying microbes; the Antherozoids of Angiosperms and double impregnation; the phenomenon of *Xenia* and the hybrid impregnation of the endosperm. Under the last heading the

observations of De Vries and Correns are referred to, but not the most recent ones by Webber; and several of the sections are illustrated by excellent wood-cuts.

MESSRS. C. BAKER, of High Holborn, send us their illustrated catalogue of microscopes and accessories, and stains, reagents, &c., for use in pathological and bacteriological research, including necessities for the study of tropical diseases and examination of blood. The slide-lending department existing in connection with this firm appears to meet a distinct want.

THE Hampstead Astronomical and Scientific Society encourages interest in natural knowledge by popular lectures and instructive papers on scientific subjects. A course of six lectures upon the astronomy of the spectroscope and photographic camera will be delivered on Monday evenings at the Hampstead Library by Mr. P. E. Vizard, commencing on November 12. The programme of papers to be read at the meetings is an attractive one, and should be the means of increasing the membership of the Society.

FOUR public lectures will be given in the library of the Sanitary Institute under the auspices of the Childhood Society, which exists for the scientific study of the mental and physical conditions of children. The lectures will be as follows: "Treatment of Feeble-Minded Children in Asylums," by Rev. T. W. Sharpe, C.B.; "The Training of Teachers," by Prof. W. H. Woodward; "Physiology for Teachers," by Prof. C. S. Sherrington; "Causes of Failure in the Health of School Girls," by Mrs. D. Colman.

THE list of announcements of the firm of Gebrüder Borntraeger, Berlin, has just reached us, and is as follows:—"Sammlung geologischer Führer": vol. v. Elsass (Vogesen), by Drs. Benecke, Bücking, van Werveke and Schumacher; vol. vi. Riesengebirge, by Dr. Gürich; vol. vii. Schonen (Schweden), by Dr. Hennig; "Lehre von den Erzlagertstätten," by Prof. R. Beck (Part i.); "Flora der Deutschen Schutzgebiete in der Südsee," by Drs. C. Lauterbach and C. Schumann; "Werden und Vergehen," by Carus Sterne, fourth edition, vol. ii.

THE British South Africa Company has issued a pamphlet on the rubber industry of its territories. The rubber-producing plants of the territory are described as being mostly gigantic creepers belonging to the natural order Apocynaceae. The pamphlet is chiefly occupied with hints on the administrative policy desirable for the protection and encouragement of the industry. Apparently no serious effort has yet been made either to ascertain the rubber-producing value of the native trees and shrubs, or to encourage the cultivation of those species which are found to be most valuable.

THE edition of Darwin's "Origin of Species," just published by Mr. John Murray for half-a-crown, is the cheapest scientific book we have had before us for many a day. The volume is clearly printed, has more than seven hundred pages, and a colotype portrait of Darwin appears as a frontispiece. The first edition of the work was published on November 24, 1859, so the copyright will shortly expire, and probably other editions will be issued by various publishers, but the book which Mr. Murray has brought out will be able to hold its own against all that follow it. If there is a person who claims to be a naturalist, or even to have an interest in natural history, and does not possess a copy of Darwin's immortal work, he should make haste to add the new book to his library.

THE Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company have issued a list of apparatus designed and used by Prof. Ewing, F.R.S., for the teaching of mechanics in engineering laboratories, and now manufactured in their works. Several of these pieces of apparatus relate to experiments on the elasticity of materials, and to measurements of the moduluses of elasticity, by various methods. Amongst these are the latest forms of Prof. Ewing's

microscope extensometer. The remaining instruments and devices are designed to enable students to make quantitative experiments in mechanics. The importance of such mechanical laboratory work, carried out by the students themselves, as a supplement to their study of theoretical mechanics by books or lectures, is now generally recognised. Well-made instruments such as are supplied by the Cambridge Company are essential to ensure accurate work by advanced students.

IN the last number of the *Berichte*, E. Fischer gives an account of further investigations on the division of racemic amido-acids into their optical components. He found previously that by replacing hydrogen in the amido-group in these acids by a benzoyl group, compounds of much more strongly marked acid characters are produced, which are capable of forming well crystallised salts with bases. By crystallising such salts of the active alkaloids, strychnine, brucine, cinchonine, the amido-acids in the form of their benzoyl derivatives have been divided. Alanine, aspartic acid and glutamic acid were the first to be resolved by this method, and these have now been followed by leucine, amidocaproic acid, phenylalanine and α -amidobutyric acid.

IN the same journal, v. Baeyer and Villiger discuss the action of permanganate on hydrogen peroxide and assail the views of Berthelot and Bach on the existence of oxides of hydrogen higher than the dioxide. Berthelot found that at a low temperature permanganate is decolourised without evolution of oxygen, which he ascribes to the formation of hydrogen trioxide (H_2O_3). The authors, on the other hand, find that at -16° , though more slowly, the same volume of oxygen is evolved as at the ordinary temperature. Bach concluded that, as an excess of oxygen above the calculated quantity was evolved with permanganate, "Caro's acid" (hydrogen peroxide in sulphuric acid) contained hydrogen tetroxide. The authors find this observation correct, but the interpretation at fault. They ascribe the decomposition to the catalytic decomposition of Caro's acid, due to the presence of manganous sulphate. Of the nature of the process which occurs when hydrogen peroxide and permanganate react, the authors bring facts in support of the view of Weltzien and M. Traube, who consider that the permanganate oxidises the hydrogen of the peroxide, thereby liberating the oxygen of the latter, and not that the free oxygen is made up of oxygen atoms derived from both peroxide and permanganate.

THE additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include a Patas Monkey (*Cercopithecus patas*) from West Africa, presented by Mrs. Creighton Hall; a Green Monkey (*Cercopithecus callitrichus*) from West Africa, presented by Mr. Cecil T. Reaney; a Bonnet Monkey (*Macacus sinicus*) from India, presented by Mr. Anthony J. Smith; a Macaque Monkey (*Macacus cynomolgus*) from India, presented by Mr. G. H. Jalland; two Muscat Gazelles (*Gazella muscatensis*) from Arabia, an Indian Desert Fox (*Canis leucopus*) from India, presented by Mr. P. Z. Cox; a Bonnet Monkey (*Macacus sinicus*) from India, a Sooty Mangabey (*Cercocebus fuliginosus*) from West Africa, a Ruffed Lemur (*Lemur varius*), a Black-headed Lemur (*Lemur brunneus*) from Madagascar, a Short-tailed Wallaby (*Macropus brachyurus*), a Great Kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*), four Brown's Parrakeets (*Platycercus browni*) from Australia, a Blue-necked Cassowary (*Casuarus intensus*), two One-Wattled Cassowaries (*Casuarus uniappendiculatus*) from New Guinea, seventeen Speckled Terrapins (*Clemmys guttata*), three Painted Terrapins (*Chrysemys picta*), ten Alligator Terrapins (*Chelydra serpentina*) from North America, an Elephantine Tortoise (*Testudo elephantina*) from the Aldabra Island, an Oldham's Terrapin (*Cyclemys dhor*) from the Malay Peninsula, a Missel Thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*), European, deposited.